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CHEADLE
Rural District Council
ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

1947

Printed by G. A. Holmes, "Times" Office, Cheadle.

To the Chairman and Members of the Cheadle Rural District Council.

Mr Chairman Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my report for the year ending 31st December, 1947.

The report is again, at the discretion of the Ministry of Health, prepared on the lines of that of 1946. It necessarily contains a small amount of re-iteration but deals chiefly with circumstances affecting the health and well-being of the community during the year under review.

The "Housing Problem" is ever present and though appreciable progress was made with the building of new houses during the year the need for more housing accommodation with more variation in the number of rooms appears to be as great as ever, particularly are smaller houses needed for young married couples and for the aged, as not only the size of the house but the difficulty in furnishing it at the present time should be taken into account.

Water Supplies throughout the area have been satisfactory with the exception of those parishes where no piped supply is available. Steps are however being taken to remedy this difficulty and though slow, some little progress is being made.

"Infantile Paralysis" was the only exceptional circumstance affecting the health of the people that occurred during the year. There was an outbreak of this disease throughout the country reaching almost epidemic dimensions and affecting the whole community during the Autumn months, and in this area eight cases were notified. Outbreaks of this disease have not been common in this country and the number of cases notified to date is less than half that notified by the same time last year but in view of its gravity and crippling effects there should be no delay in getting expert advice and treatment which can make all the difference between recovery and paralysis of those affected.

The vital statistics can again be regarded as satisfactory The birth rate has increased while the death rate is almost stationary, and the Infantile death rate has slightly decreased.

I am,

Mr Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D. M. WILSON

Council Offices,
CHEADLE,
Stoke-on-Trent.
August, 1948.

APPENDIX

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres)	60,291
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population, Mid 1947	31,810
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1947) according to Rate Books	8,374
Rateable Value	£102,270
Sums represented by a penny rate	£407 5 0

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF YEAR

Live Births—Legitimate : Total 668. Male 333; Female 335.
Live Births—Illegitimate : Total 16. Male 7; Female 9.
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population 21.7.
Still Births—Legitimate : Total 15. Male 8; Female 7.
Still Births—Illegitimate : Total 3. Male 0; Female 3.
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births 25.6.
Deaths—Total 333; Male 168; Female 165.
Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population 10.4.
Deaths from puerperal causes—From puerperal sepsis 0.
Other puerperal causes 0.

Death rate of infants under 1 year of age :

All infants per 1,000 live births	27
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	28
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	0.00
Deaths from Cancer (All ages)	52
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	1
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)...	0
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years of age)	3

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF :

DAVID McGRUTHER WILSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
M.O.H., Cheadle Rural District.
M.O., School Clinic and Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.
S.M.I., Cheadle South.
JOHN WILLIAM BURTON, M.R.San.I., A.M.I.S.E.,
Engineer and Surveyor.
ARCHIBALD PERCY KEEY, M.S.I.A.,
Senior Sanitary Inspector, Meat Inspector.
RONALD COMLEY, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.,
Sanitary Inspector and Meat Inspector.
KATHLEEN MAUD BEDSON, Clerk, Health Department.
HAROLD POINTON, Architectural Assistant.
PHILIP G. M. COLLINS, Engineering Assistant.
WILLIAM HENRY HOBSON, Surveyor's Clerk.
FRANK M. ROSE, Junior Assistant.
PHYLLIS I. KINDER, Shorthand Typist.
MARGARET HOLMES, Shorthand Typist.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS, INCLUDING THE CHIEF INDUSTRIES CARRIED OUT IN THE AREA.

The Social conditions of the area have changed but little of late years and practically the whole of the district may be included in the term "working class."

The chief industries are farming, brass and copper works at Froghall and at Oakamoor, Coal Mining at Dilhorne, Colour Works at Cresswell and Consall, Textiles at Cheadle and Tean, Dairying at Fole, Limestone Quarrying at Cauldon and stone quarrying at Hollington, and around Cheadle a considerable number of men are employed at sandstone and gravel quarrying The Local Authority continues to do all in its power to encourage the establishment of new industries in its area.

The following are approximate numbers employed in the various industries :

Farming	4,000
Thomas Bolton and Sons, Oakamoor and Froghall	1971
	484
Foxfield Colliery, Dilhorne	542
Open Cast Coal Excavating, Cheadle	90
Silk Mill, Cheadle	300
Tean Mill, Tean	423
Paper Mill, Cheddleton	724
Cheadle Textiles, Cheadle	133
Cauldon Lowe Quarries	141
Blythe Colour Works, Cresswell	240
Co-operative Wholesale Milk Dairy, Fole	250
Bank Yarns Company, Cheadle	23
New Haden Brick Works, Cheadle	30
Hulland Gravel, Nr. Cheadle	40
Hilton Gravel, Nr. Cheadle	32

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

There are 124 Factories, 61 Mechanical and 63 Non-mechanical on the register. The workshops are comprised mainly of boot and shoe repairers, bakers and confectioners, milliners, joiners, tailors, wheelwrights, plumbers and decorators, and motor car and cycle agents and repairers.

WATER SUPPLIES

The greater part of the district is adequately supplied with good and wholesome water from water undertakings owned by the local Authority.

Tean, Hollington and Boundary are supplied from springs at Teanford and throughout the year these have yielded an abundant supply.

The wells at Wallmyres have also yielded an abundant supply of good and wholesome water to Werrington, Wetley Rocks and Cheddleton areas.

Cauldon, Waterhouses and Calton have been adequately supplied from deep wells in the Cauldon area from which the water is pumped to a reservoir at Cauldon Lowe.

Alton is fairly adequately supplied from springs at Ramsor but in view of the probability of a new sewage disposal works being constructed for this village and consequent conversion of many pail and privy closets to a water carriage system it is likely that this source of supply will have to be augmented. This supply could probably be increased at its present source.

At Whiston where water is supplied from springs in that neighbourhood the amount of water has proved to be adequate throughout the year. At Ipstones and Foxt villages the supply of drinking water has not been entirely satisfactory in either quantity or quality throughout the year and minute traces of lead though less frequently can occasionally still be detected in the water. It is very desirable that the quantity and quality of water supplied to these villages be improved upon.

Kingsley is adequately supplied with good and wholesome water from springs at Shirley Hollow augmented by water from the Whiston and Wallmyres springs. That part of the district adjoining Stoke-on-Trent is supplied with water by the Water Board of that City. The supply has been adequate and wholesome throughout the year.

Cheadle town is supplied with water from a deep well owned by the Cheadle Waterworks Company. The water is of excellent quality but is arther "hard" and consequently more soap is required for the satisfactory washing of clothes etc., than is permitted at the present time.

In the few remaining villages in the district the supply of water cannot be considered satisfactory. At Oakamoor where there is an abundance of water the method of supplying it from pumps and standpipes is a cause of continuous complaints from that village. A scheme to have a piped supply for the village is being prepared locally. This appears to be a retrograde step as in our opinion all public water supplies should be controlled by the local Authority.

Dilhorne is supplied from a spring in that neighbourhood. The water is piped to the village and distributed through mains to various standpipes and direct to some of the houses, but frequent complaints are received of a shortage of water probably due to corrosion of the mains which have been in use for many years. Here too a new supply is to be installed by the local Authority.

A new scheme for the supply of good and wholesome water to Waterfall, Cotton and adjoining areas has had the approval of the Ministry of Health and work on this is likely to commence at an early date.

To arrive at the figures in column 4, the number in column 2 has been multiplied by the density of persons per houses—3. 78.

DETAILS SUBMITTED BY THE COUNCIL'S ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR

CHEDDLETON WATER SUPPLY.

The amount of water pumped from 1st January ,1947 to 31st December, 1947 was:—102,591,800 gallons, which gives a daily consumption of 281,073 gallons.

TEAN WATER SUPPLY.

The amount of water supplied to the general public from this station from 1st January, 1947 to 31st December, 1947 was:—15,909,000 gallons, which gives a daily consumption of 43,586 gallons

HOLLINGTON WATER (HOLLINGTON SUPPLY).

The amount of water supplied to the general public from this station from 1st January, 1947 to 31st December, 1947 was:—18,214,100 gallons, which gives a daily consumption of 49,901 gallons.

CAULDON LOW WATER SUPPLY.

The amount of water supplied to the general public from this station from 1st January, 1947 to 31st December, 1947 was:—10,755,100 gallons, which gives a daily consumption of 29,466 gallons.

PIPED WATER SUPPLIES

Parish	1 No. of Dwelling Houses	2 No. of Dwelling houses supplied with water pipes direct	3 No. of stand pipes	4 Population supplied direct	5 Estimated population having water from stand pipes
Alton	408	336	1	1,260	4
Blore	40	0		—	
Caverswall	1,460	1,401		5,253	
Cheadle	2,032	1,981		7,428	
Checkley	674	496		1,860	
Cheddleton	835	622		2,331	
Consall (Private)	54	16	1	60	14
Cotton	99	26		96	
Dilhorne	162	97	6	363	58
Draycott	210	196	6	735	24
Farley	65	16		60	
Forsbrook	715	695		2,607	
Ipstones	442	294		1,101	
Kingsley	639	558	4	2,100	16
Oakamoor (Private)	250	200	6	750	120
Waterhouses	283	174		651	
TOTALS	7,368	7,108	18	26,655	236

To arrive at the figures in column 4, the number in column 2 has been multiplied by the density of persons per house—3. 78.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF WATER

	Ipstones and Foxt	Werrington	Alton	Whiston	Cauldon	Kingsley	Tean
Total Solids dried at 212 deg. F..	10	17.0	12.0	10	10	9.50	21.5
Free and Saline Ammonia	Nil	Nil	Nil.	0.0016	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Albuminoid Ammonia	.0032	0.0008	Nil.	0.0040	0.0052	0.0048	0.0016
Nitric Nitrogen	Nil	0.60	Nil	0.8	Nil.	0.05	0.38
Chlorine	1.2	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.6
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80 deg. F.	0.02	0.001	Nil	0.005	0.010	0.004	0.003
Appearance	Clear	Clear	Clear	Minute Trace Suspended Matter	Trace Suspended Matter	Clear	Clear
Injurious Metallic contamination	None	None	None	None	Trace Iron	None	None
p.H. Value	6.8	6.6	6.64	6.3	6.9	6.3	7.2

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	Ipstones and Foxt	Werrington	Alton	Whiston	Cauldon	Kingsley	Tean
Count :—							
On nutrient agar after 48 hours Incubation at 37 deg. C. ..	3 colonies per ml.	3 colonies ml.	5 colonies per ml.	4 colonies per ml.	Nil colonies per ml.	4 colonies per ml.	7 colonies per ml.
On nutrient agar after 72 hours incubation at 20 deg. C. ..	18 do.	6 do.	14 do.	57 do.	Nil.	7 do.	80 do.
Coli airogenes content (pressumptive Coli) after 48 hours incubation at 37 deg. C. ..	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Other Micro Organisms present..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

HOUSING.

The number of houses erected and completed during the year was :—

By Local Authority	56
By Private Enterprise	10

DEVELOPMENT OF HOUSING ESTATES.

Streetworks and sewer works were commenced during the year on the following sites :—

Black Lane Housing Site.

Streetworks, foul and storm water sewers were commenced on this site. The site will accommodate 120 houses when completed.

Tean Housing Site.

The streetworks and sewers for this site have been commenced. The site will accommodate 38 houses.

Kingsley Holt Housing Site.

The streetworks and sewers for this site have been commenced. The site will accommodate 38 houses.

Blythe Bridge Housing Site. ... ...

The streetworks and sewers for this site have been commenced. The site will accommodate 54 houses.

Wetley Rocks Housing Site.

The streetworks and sewers for this site have been commenced, The site will accommodate 14 houses.

SEWER EXTENSIONS.

72 lineal yards of 6in. diameter cast iron and stoneware sewer has been laid from the existing sewer situated in the Leek—Cheddleton Road, to serve several house properties and the conveniences at the Churnet Hall, Cheddleton.

WATER MAIN EXTENSION.

Kingsly Holt Housing Site.

242 lineal yards of 3in. diameter main has been laid on the Kingsley Holt Housing Site to afford a supply to the new houses.

Fole Extension.

303 lineal yards of 3in. diameter cast iron water main has been laid from the Cross Roads at Fole in the main road, to a point opposite Fole Dairy. This main will supply 16 house properties and one farm.

Cellarhead—Werrington Water Main.

1,886 lineal yards of 6in. diameter cast iron main has been laid from Cellarhead Cross Roads to a point adjacent to the Industrial School entrance. This main has been laid to augment the delivery capacity of the exisiting 4in. diameter main which had become overloaded due to development in the Ash Bank district. This overloading caused an intermittent supply to the properties situated on the high point adjacent to the Windmill Inn.

Kingsley Water Scheme.

170 lineal yards of 3in. water main has been laid to replace an existing main which was laid in the main road between Froghall and

Whiston. The existing main was continually bursting due to movement of the ground where road improvement had been carried out. To obviate further interruption with the water supply service 170 lineal yards of pipe were laid in virgin ground.

Extension at Waterhouses.

A short length of water main has been laid from the terminus of the main situated adjacent to the New George Inn at Waterfall Lane, to supply a new police station 145 yards west of Waterfall Lane junction.

Details submitted by your Sanitary Inspectors

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

Most of the work carried out under the above mentioned Act has been brought about by informal action rather than Statutory Action. Increasing difficulty has been encountered in persuading owners to carry out work of repair and it is the rent income as set against increasing costs of material and labour which is generally to blame for this attitude.

As public health officers, this is one of the matters affecting health with which we must concern ourselves, and although knowing the financial difficulties of some owners of properties we must continue to require that dwellings are kept in a satisfactory state of repair.

The difficulty of material supply as it affects work required by the Sanitary Officers had been largely overcome by the system of priority of supply to all work required by such officers.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936—SECTION 47.

Considerable progress has been made in obtaining the conversions of privy closets to water closets and during the year 81 conversions have been completed with costs as under.

This work has been brought about by two methods :—

1. The Council have carried out the work by contract and and have claimed half the reasonable cost from the owner.
2. The owner has carried out the work under supervision of the sanitary inspectors and the Council have granted up to half the reasonable costs. Many estimates submitted included work not ranking for grant, thus the figure for reasonable costs is considerably lower than that for estimmates submitted.

Thirty one conversions carried out by the owners voluntarily.

Estimates Submitted.	*Cost considered reasonable.*	*Amount granted*
£858 16 9	£701 10 3	£360 5 0

Average cost to Council for each conversion - £11 12 5.

Forty eight conversions carried out by Council.

Cost	*Amount claimed from Owners.*
£1,142	£576

Average cost to Council for each conversion - £12.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1937

PART I OF THE ACT

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Number of Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	124	48	8	
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority..			5	
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority *(excluding out-workers' premises) ..				
TOTAL	124	48	13	

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases.")

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecution were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	7	7			
Overcrowding (S.2)					
Unreasonable temperature (S.3).					
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ..					
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)					
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) ..	1	1			
(a) insufficient	3	3		3	
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	2	2			
(c) Not separate for sexes ..					
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)					
TOTAL	13	13		3	

*i.e. Electrical Stations (Section 103 (1), Institutions (Setcion 104) and sites of Building operations and Works of Engineering Construction (Sections 107 and 108).

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

The increasing use by the Public of made up meat goods and the increasing habit of using cafes and canteens, and the popularity of ice cream has led the Council to decide on a Standard of Fitness to which all premises used in connection with these trades shall comply. The difficulties of labour and material supply have been such that too much stress has not been laid on the structural requirements and attention has been directed more to improving the handling of foods.

As the material supply improves more attention will be paid to improving the premises in which foodstuffs are manufactured, as there is no doubt that a clean building lends itself to a proper handling of food and encourages food handlers to take more care.

Ice cream has figured largely before the Public of late and although there are no large manufacturers of ice cream in the area the need for a hygenic product is equally important with small as it is with large manufacturers.

In this trade again the question of supply of apparatus has been difficult and it has proved impossible to fully enforce the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations 1947. The Ice Cream trade in general through its Alliance appreciates the need for improvement in the premises of manufacture and also the method of manufacture and it is pleasing to report that every co-operation has been received from the traders of the District in efforts to bring about the required improvements.

Samples of Ice Ceram are regularly submitted to the laboratory and results of tests have varied from the best to the worst.

Although Sterilisation of utensils is not required by Regulations there appears to be no doubt that it is lack of proper sterilisation which has brought about many disappointing results.

It is felt that useful work has been done in advising manufacturers and it is pleasing that all manufacturers express a desire to produce a satisfactory product and appreciated any efforts made to help in the production of such a product.

HOUSING

Additional work has been carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors in dealing with applications for the tenancies of the Council Houses. This duty has entailed increasing time being spent in the office dealing with personal applicants. The visiting of applicants and the inspecting and reporting on the conditions in which they are living has also meant a deal of extra work. In this connection 605 visits were made during the year.

RURAL HOUSING SURVEY

The survey of the district as laid down in the Hobhouse Report has continued but if this report is to be completed in the near future, additional staff will be required otherwise the many other duties of the Sanitary Inspectors will suffer and will not be carried out in the efficient and satisfactory manner that is desired.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

There is no real problem in the area of excessive smoke although the fuel used is not of the quality it used to be.

The smoke from the dwelling house fires is by far the greater proporiton of such smoke problem that does exist and the installation in all private dwelling houses of heating appliances which consume all smoke should be the aim of all communities.

MEAT INSPECTION

The slaughterhouse at Cheddleton operated throughout the year slaughtering being carried out on behalf of the Cheddleton Mental Hospital.

A statement on the inspections carried out is submitted in this report and it will be noted that a high percentage of animals slaughtered were affected with Tuberculosis. This infection accounted for the condemnation of three beast carcases, one side, three forequarters and one hindquarter.

It is understood that this system of supply of meat to the hospital is to cease in the near future and supplies will be drawn from the nearest abattoir.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926

Visits to farms and dairies have been made regularly and the standard of clean milk production has continued to improve generally but it is regretted that there are still some farmers who do not cooperate to improve the cleanliness of their milk. It would appear that farmers are being inspected by such numbers of inspectors of such varying organisations that they are, understandably, becoming to resent such visits. When a consolidation of existing legislation does take place it is hoped that the numbers of various inspectors will be reduced and the work placed in the hands of one organisation or department.

Registration of Cowsheds and Dairies.

Cowkeepers and Wholesale purveyors of milk	1,039
Cowkeepers who carry on Wholesale Trade	844
Cowkeepers who carry on Retail Trade	190
Retail roundsmen only	12
New Registrations during the year	30
Factory Dairy -- Processes carried on -- pasteurising, sterilising, condensed milk, canning, bottling and brine cooling ...	1
Number of Inspections—Cowsheds and Dairies	232
Number of Informal Notices	19
Cowsheds and Dairies cleansed	12
Lighting and Ventilation improved	7
New concrete Standings and channels	5
New cowsheds and dairies erected	25
Extensions to Cowsheds	1
Cowsheds entirely reconstructed internally	1

Ages, etc., (N.K.—age unknown)	Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough	
Numbers originally notified	M.	F.	M.	F.
Civilians (all ages)	29	38	43	36
Non-civilians (all ages				
Final numbers after correction				
Civilians—				
0			2	4
1	1		11	8
3	6	5	13	3
5	11	11	13	12
10	8	16	4	8
15	2	4		
25 and over	1	2		1
Age unknown				
Total civilians	29	38	43	36
Non-civilians—				
15				
25 and over (or N.K.) ..				
Total Non-civilians				

Ages, etc., (N.K.—age unknown)	Ac. pnuemonia		Dysentry	
Numbers originally notified	M.	F.	M.	F.
Civilians (all ages)				
Non-civilians (all ages				
Final numbers after correction				
Civilians—				
0	1	4		
5	4	2		
15	6	1		
45	4	4	1	
65 and over	1	1		
Age unknown				
Total civilians	16	12		
Non-Civilians—			1	
15				
45 and over				
Total Non-civilians				

Ages, etc., (N.K.—age unknown)	Erysipelas		Cerebro-Spinal Fever	
Numbers originally notified	M.	F.	M.	F.
Civilians (all ages)	1	4	2	2
Non-civilians (all ages				
Final numbers after correction				
Civilians—				
0				
5		1		2
15	1	2		
45		1		
65 and over				
Age unknown				
Total civilians	1	4		2
Non-Civilians—				
15 (or N.K.)				
45 and over				
Total Non-civilians				

Ac. poliomyelitis		Ac. poliioencephalitis		Measles (excluding rubella)		Diphtheria	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
2	4			97	101		
				2	3		
1	1			17	18		
				29	26		
	1	1		41	48		
	3			5	3		
1					1		
		1		3	2		
2	5	2		97	101		

Smallpox		Ac. encephalitis lethargica		Enteric or Typhoid Fever		Paratyphoid fevers	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

Other Notifiable Diseases	Originally Notified		Final Numbers after correction	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Civilians—				
rperal pyrexia		3		3
hthalmia neonatorum				
laria (contracted in England and Wales				
Non-civilians—				
rperal pyrexia				
laria (contracted in England and Wales)				

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Number of cases	56
Number of visits	63
Disinfections carried out	56

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

Number on Register	124
Number of inspections	46
Number of notices	2

BAKEHOUSES

Number on Register	9
Number of visits	12
Number of notices	3

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Number of premises in use	1
Number of Inspections	67
Number of Notices	2

OFFENSIVE TRADES

Number on Register	3
Number of Inspections	34
Number of Notices	6

PETROLEUM ACTS

Petroleum Licences issued	73
Carbide Licences issued	1

SHOPS ACTS

Number of inspections	169
Number of notices	4

SCAVENGING

Number of Inspections (including Survey)	233
Number of Notices	61

RODENT CONTROL

Number of visits	238

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MEAT INSPECTIONS CARRIED OUT AT SLAUGHTERHOUSE OPERATED FOR CHEDDLETON MENTAL HOSPITAL

	Cows	Heifers	Calves	Pigs	Bulls
Number killed	102	9	20	5	4
Number inspected	102	9	20	5	4
Number Affected	79	3	1	1	2
All Diseases except Tuberculosis					
Whole Carcases condemned	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	11	Nil	1	1	1
Percentage of number killed affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	12.7%	Nil	5%	20%	25%
Tuberculosis only.					
Whole carcases condemned	2	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	64	2	Nil	Nil	1
Percentage of number killed affected with Tuberculosis	64.7%	33.3%	Nil	Nil	25%

MISCELLANEOUS FOODSTUFFS CONDEMNED

56 lbs. Ground Almonds
275 lbs. Prunes
2 Stone Dates
24 lbs. Bacon
17¼ lbs. Lamb
38½ lbs. Cheese
28½ lbs. Butter
46 Eggs
3 Stone Kippers
2 Stone Plaice
10 lbs. Hake
1 (8 oz.) tin Kippered Herrings
5 (15 oz.) Pilchards
1 tin (8 oz.) Pilchards
1 tin (Grade 1) Salmon
1 tin Salmon
1 tin (3½ oz.) Salmon
1 tin (8 oz.) Salmon
4 tins (8 oz.- Baked Beans
10 tins Baked Beans
2 tins 12 oz. Baked Beans
1 tin 6 oz. Baked Beans
70 tins Evaporated Milk
34 tins (14½ozs.) Dallee liquid milk
1 tin (16½ oz.) Sausage Meat.
1 tin Minced Beef Loaf
1 tin Pork Sausage Meat
5 tins Peas.
4 tins Tomatoes

DETAILS OF MEAT CONDEMNED.

Affected with Tuberculosis.
Carcase and all organs of cow, 638 lbs.
Carcase and all organs of cow, 580 lbs.
Carcase and all organs of Heifer, 300 lbs.
1 Forequarter, 160 lbs.
1 Forequarter, 134 lbs.
1 Forequarter, 280 lbs.
1 Hindquarter, 158 lbs.
1 side of Beef, 268 lbs.
63 Beast Lungs.
18 Beasts Heads
17 Mesenteries
5 Beast Livers.
3 Spleen
2 Skirt
1 Tripe
Affected with Disease or conditions other than Tuberculosis.
19 Beast Livers affected with Cirrhosis and Angioma.
19 Beast Livers affected with Distoma.
14 Beast Kidneys affected with Nephritis.
7 Beast Udders affected with Mastitis.
2 Spleen affected with Pericarditis.
2 Beast Livers affected with Abscesses.
16 lbs. of Flank Beef affected with bruising.
12 lbs. Pork (hock and leg) affected with bruising.
1 Forequarter, 100 lbs. affected with bruising.
1 Hind and Rib of Beef 160 lbs. affected with bruising.
1 Carcase of Beef, 400 lbs. affected with emaciation.
Carcase and all offals of cow affected with Septic Pericarditis, 620 lbs.

SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT BY SANITARY INSPECTORS DURING 1947

Description of Visits	Inspections and observations made.	Notices Served Statutory	Notices Served Informal	Notices Complied with.
Re Complaints and Nuisances ..	743	25	151	140
,, Food Inspections	106			
,, Slaughterhouses	67		2	2
,, Food Premises	97			
,, Shops Acts	169		20	
,, Farms and Dairies	232		19	19
,, Infectious Diseases	56			
,, Disinfections	34			
,, Infestation Order	238			
,, Connections to Sewers	26			
,, Conversions	463	62	26	26
,, Drainage	307		66	58
,, Building Licenses	104		6	
,, Water Supplies	50	11		
,, Water Samples	42		15	11
,, Offensive Trades	34			
,, Movable Dwellings	16		6	6
,, Ice Cream	73			
,, Ice Cream Samples	12		12	12
,, Housing Visits	605			
,, Housing Survey	51		30	10
,, Rivers Pollution Prevention Act			8	8
	86		4	2
,, Keeping of Animals	55		4	4
,, Scavenging	61		61	61
,, Bakehouses	12		3	2
,, Factories and Workshops ..	48		2	2
,, Milk Samples	1			
,, Food Poisoning	13			
,, Permitted Numbers	16			
,, Overcrowding and Rehousing	6			
,, Schools	2			
,, Ashpit Conversions	14		14	
,, Pit Shafts	8		2	
,, Void Premises	2			14
,, Wells, Springs, Etc.	2			2
,, Sanitary Circumstances—Ipstones	172			
,, Water Supply Survey—Dilhorne	187			
,, Interviews, Appointments and other Visits	503			
,, Petroleum Stores	14			
	4,749	98	451	379

SCHOOLS—CHEADLE DISTRICT, 1947

Cheadle being a rural district has practically all its schools situated in quiet and open environment. They are all well ventilated and in most the natural lighting is reasonably adequate. The artific-

ial lighting in a great many of them is now by electricity which has proved very satisfactory, but a few still rely on oil lamps and in one or two of these this form of lighting is so unsatisfactory that the children are sent home when day light fades. Heating in some of the schools is still quite inadequate particularly in those with large classrooms dependent on open fires and/or stoves. Tean Council School is a good example of this and so many complaints about the heating have been received from parents and teachers alike that steps are now being taken to improve the heating of the school. It seems rather remarkable that in none of the schools in this district, no matter what form of heating and lighting is in use, does there appear to be any type of "fire fighting" appliances provided. Surely some precautions should be taken in this direction.

School Hygiene

No complaints have been received regarding lack of cleanliness in any of the schools nor have any been found to be obviously dirty on inspection. There are, of course, many of them still very badly in need of redecoration, paintwork and plaster being so defective that it is impossible to make the school look clean, and in the few where playgrounds are either muddy or dirty there is added difficulty to the keeping of these particular schools up to the desired standard of cleanliness. At fifteen schools in the district hot meals are now provided and this number is likely to be greatly increased during the present year. The approximate number of children attending the elementary schools is 3,400, 84 per cent. have milk at school and 35 per cent. have hot dinners. Milk is now provided free to all children and the fact that all children don't take advantage of this appears to be due to a variety of causes i.e., some don't like milk, some of the older children seem to think that it is "Childish" to drink milk at school, and some, children of Farmers, etc., get plenty of milk at home. Only at one school is milk not provided and this is in a farming area. Provision is now being made to have more hot dinners cooked on school premises and where this is not possible the dinners are prepared at a Canteen at Cellarhead. This is stated to be a considerable improvement on the previous arrangement when the dinners were prepared at a "British Restaurant" in the adjoining City. Although the Cheadle Council Secondary School was among the first schools in the district to provide hot meals the arrangements for their preparation are inadequate. This is due to the influx of children from other schools in the town necessitating two "sittings". Altogether more than 300 children have hot dinners at this school daily and all within little over one hour, consequently there is a great rush between "sittings" when crockery etc., has to be washed in a kitchen which is much too small for the purpose and in which there is not an adequate supply of hot water. It is noticeable that in many of the schools in which hot dinners are provided an excellent opportunity for a practical lesson in personal Hygiene is overlooked. Even

in these "hard times" it is surely desirable that children, and particularly those serving at table, should wash their hands before sitting down to a meal.

Milk and meals are proving a great boon to parents and children alike and there is every indication that those children taking advantage of these facilities are improved in health generally and are more alert both physically and mentally. This improvement has been personally observed and is an opinion endorsed by both teachers and parents. In only fifteen instances was it necessary to give Form E.D.211 to head teachers and most of these related to eye defects.

Vaccination against smallpox is becoming less and less popular and in only 25 per cent. of the entrants examined was there any evidence that this preventive measure had been performed.

The minor ailment clinic is still well attended though not by so great a number of children as in previous years. The chief ailments were septic sores, minor injuries, "Colds" and other respiratory disorders, and considerable amount of mild gastro-intestinal disturbance

There were no cases of Ringworm and in only a very few instances was it necessary to treat "Verminous Heads."

The school children are on the whole kept remarkably clean, both bodies and clothing, and the total number who had their attention drawn to uncleanliness of person was 12.

Scabies :

Cases of this affection were fewer than in previous years, only fourteen cases were brought to my notice and twelve of these were treated at the school clinic. Benzyl Benzoate Emulsion was the remedy of choice and in most instances the condition cleared up with two applications at weekly intervals.

Infectious Diseases :

The following are the numbers of cases of Infectious diseases reported by Headteachers.

Measles	134
Chicken Pox	26
Scarlet Fever	13
Whooping Cough	21
Scabies	2
Mumps	1
Influenza	1
Poliomyelitis	1

and by Doctors the number of school children notified to be suffering from infectious diseases was 149 viz :—

	Males	*Females*	*and Others*
Scarlet Fever	7	13	20
Whooping Cough	5	15	20
Measles	46	51	97
Pneumonia	4...	2	6
Poliomyelitis	1	1	2
Polio Encephilitis	1	0	1

Erysipelas...	0	1	1
Cerebrospinal Fever...	0	2	2
Tuberculosis) Pulmonary ...	0	2	)7
Tuberculosis) Non-Pumonary	1	4	

Diphtheria Immunisation :

Diphtheria Immunisation is still being carried out at schools and clinics but the actual number of school children immunised has slightly decreased. This appears to be due to the number of "entrants" not previously immunised, being greater than the number of immunised "leavers."

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

(a) No of injections given ... 2
(b) Material used ... A.P.T.

Area	No. of parents notified	No. of consents received	Number Immunised	Percentage of school children Immunised	No. who have received reinforcement doses
Cheadle R.D.	25	24	24	89.6%	210

Births and Deaths.

The numbers of live births, stillbirths and deaths are those registered (but excluding re-registration) during the Calendar Year (i.e. 1st January—31st December inclusive) adjusted for inward and outward transfers. Non-civilian deaths are excluded. Estimates of the numbers and distribution of the non-civilian population are not available and the birth rate can only be based on the civilian population of 1947 as used for death rates. Non-civilians are as defined in previous reports.

Births :—The total number of live birth registered during the year was 684—75 more than during the preceding year, and included 340 males and 344 females, giving an annual live birth rate of 21.7 and a total (live and still birth) rate of 22.06 The number of still birth registered was 18, including 8 males and 10 females and gives a still birth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births of 25.6. Only three of the still birth were illegitimate.

Deaths:—The total number of deaths registered during the year was 333, including 168 males and 165 females, giving a death rate for the year of 10.4.

The chief causes of death were again heart and other circulatory diseases, Cancer, respiratory diseases and Violence. The number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age was 19, giving an infantile mortality rate of 27 which is 10 lower than England and Wales as a whole.

The chief causes of deaths of infants were premature birth, congenital malformations and birth injuries, and affections of the respiratory organs.

Birth-rates, Civilian Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case rate for certain Infectious diseases in the year 1947. Provisional figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns.

	England and Wales	126 C.Bs. and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns Resident pop. 25,0000 — 50,000 at 1931 Census.	London Adm. County	Cheadle Rural District
	Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population :—				
Live Births	20.5	23.3	22.2	22.7	21.7
Still Births	0.50	0.62	0.54	0.49	0.56
Deaths :—					
All Causes	12.0	13.0	11.9	12.8	10.4
Typhoid and Paratyphoid ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough .	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.00
Diphtheria	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Influenza	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.00
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Measles	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.03
Notifications :—		Rates per 1,000 Live Births :—			
Typhoid Fever ..	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever .	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Cerebro Spinal Fever	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.03
Scarlet Fever ..	1.37	1.54	1.37	1.31	2.10
Whooping Cough .	2.22	2.41	2.02	2.80	2.48
Diphtheria	0.13	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.00
Erysipelas	0.19	0.21	0.18	0.22	0.09
Smallpox..	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Measles	9.41	9.13	9.58	5.29	6.21
Pneumonia	0.79	0.89	0.68	0.64	0.88

Maternity and Child Welfare.

There are four maternity and child welfare centres in the Cheadle District, one at Cheadle, one at Werrington, one at Cheddleton and one at Blythe Bridge. These are staffed by the County Authority who have arranged for a doctor, nurses, etc., to be in attendance one day per week. Much good work is being done at these centres which are becoming ever more popular, and it is not unlikely that the County Authority will extend this very important branch of preventive medicine.

There is an ever increasing demand for institutional treatment for maternity cases but owing to shortage of beds cases have to be "selected". The local authority has long advocated the provision of a maternity home for their area and it may be that the new "Hospital Board" will give this matter their urgent consideration.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CHEADLE R.D.C. 1947

	Male	*Female*
All causes	168	165
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	0	0
2. Measles	0	1
3. Scarlet Fever	0	0
4. Whooping Cough	0	0
5. Diphtheria	0	0
6. Influenza	0	0
7. Encephatlitis lethargica	0	1
8. Cerebro-spinal Fever	0	1
9. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	8	2
10. Other Tuberculosis diseases	2	1
11. Syphilis	0	0
12. Cancer, malignant disease	25	27
13. Diabetes	12	3
14. Cerebral haemorrhage, etc.	10	20
15. Heart disease	59	61
16. Other circulatory diseases	7	6
17. Bronchitis	8	11
18. Pneumonia (all forms)	2	2
19. Other respiratory diseases	0	0
20. Peptic Ulcer	0	0
21. Diarrhoea, etc. (under two years	2	1
22. Appendicitis	1	0
23. Other digestive disease	2	4
24. Acute and chronic nephritis	6	5
25. Puerperal sepsis	0	0
26. Other puerperal causes	0	0
27. Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations	4	5
28. Suicide	0	0
29. Other Violence	6	3
30. Road Traffic Accidents	5	0
31. Other defined causes	13	10
Special Causes (included in No. 30 above		
Smallpox	0	0
Poliomyelitis	2	0
Polioencephalitis	0	1
Deaths of Infants under 1 year :		
Total	10	9
Legitimate	10	9
Illegitimate	0	0
Live Births—Total	341	345
Legitimate	333	335
Illegitimate	8	10
Still Births—Total	8	10
Legitimate	8	7

Illegitimate	0	3
Population (Resident)		31,810

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality during 1947

	New Cases : 25				Deaths : 11			
Age Periods	*Respiratory*		*Non-Respiratory*		*Respiratory*		*Non-Respiratory*	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
5	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	1
15	1	1	0	3	0	1	0	0
25	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
35	3	3	0	0	4	0	0	0
45	3	1	0	1	3	0	0	0
65 & upwards	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	10	7	1	7	8	1	1	1

Notification of Tuberculosis is satisfactorily carried out in this district.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The total number of cases of infectious disease notified during the year was 390 and included Scarlet Fever 67; Whooping Cough 79; Measles 198; Pneumonia 38; Dysentry 1; Cerebro Spinal Fever 2; and Polio-encephalitis and Poliomyelitis 9.

All the cases of scarlet fever were sporadic and were of comparatively mild type. The majority were treated in the local isolation hospital and made uneventful recoveries.

Both Measles and whooping cough were very prevalent during the early months of the year, the former disease particularly spreading throughout the whole district. Many of the children affected by whooping cough appeared to receive very marked benefit from prophylactic doses of anti whooping cough serum which although it did not always prevent them contracting the disease appreciably lessened the severity of the symptoms.

It is to be noted that throughout the year there were no cases of Diphtheria notified for which at least some credit must be given to the preventive inoculations provided by the local authority during recent years.

During the months of August, September and October eight cases of "Infantile Paralysis" were notified. Two of these suffered from the brain type of this disease and one died within a few days of contracting it, the remainder, one adult and six children of school age and under, suffered from the spinal cord type of the disease. There was one death amongst this group, three are still having Orthopaedic treatment, the remainder have made excellent recoveries.

IMMUNISATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION

Number of Children who had compelted a full course of Immunisation at any time up to 31st December, 1947								
Age at 31.12.47 i.e. Born in Year	Under 1 1947	1 1946	2 1945	3 1944	4 1943	5 to 9 1938-1942	10–14 1933–1937	Total under 15
Number Immunised		182	245	300	314	1984	2120	5145
Estimated mid-year child population 1947	Children under 5					Children 5—14		
	2770					4480		

There were fewer cases of Tuberculosis notified than in the preceding year but there were more deaths attributed to it. Many factors have a part in predisposing to this disease and not least are insanitary and overcrowded housing conditions. For this reason alone it is very desirable that the local authority should press on with the erection of new houses as quickly as circumstances permit.

The incidence of Venereal Disease has not increased in this area and no new cases have been brought to my notice. Posters giving guidance about the facilities for treatment, etc., are still being displayed.

The County Authority provide facilities for chemical examination of milk, water, foods, etc; and for the bacteriological examination of sputum, excreta. blood, milk, water, foods, etc., the Public Health Laboratory at Stafford is now responsible.

No provision is made for disinfection or disinfestation of clothing, bedding, etc., by superheated steam nor is any provision made for bodily disinfection.

Premises are disinfected by means of formalin spraying or fumigation. Houses on the loeal authoritys estates are visited periodically by the authority's officials but none has been found to be in need of disinfestation.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925.

It has not been found necessary to take action under the above Regulations, nor has any aetion been taken under the Public Health Act, 1925 Section 62 and Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Prevention of Blindness.

The County Authority has made provision for both home and hospital treatment of infants suffering from diseases of the eyes.

OPTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

CASES						
Notified	Treated at home	In Hospital	Vision unimpaired	Vision impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—